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☞ *The price of this Gazette is Eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.*

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the INSURANCE of SHIPPING, is now opened at No. 95 South Front-street, where a share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

N. & J. FRAZIER.

feb 15 dim

For sale by the subscriber,
AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL
OF A
NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,
december 21 32w.tf.

For Sale,

The SCHOONER,
THREE SISTERS

IS almost a new vessel, carries between six and 750 barrels and sails remarkably fast, when loaded draws about 8 or 8 1-2 feet water, she is in complete order, having all the sails that can be used to advantage, the greater part of them are new. In short she may be sent to sea at a small Expence, and in three or four days notice——For terms apply to

Jehu Hollingsworth, & Co.
No. 47, Penn-street.
feb. 6. §

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish SNOW
M A R I A,
HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.
dec 17 §

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,
NO. 109, SOUTH FRONT STREET,
Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters. —From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*
november 10 22w

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton
AND FOR SALE
BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,
At his Store No. 187, south Second street,
—VIZ—
An assortment of Teas of the first quality,
White and yellow nankeens
Cassia, silk umbrellas
an assortment of china ware,
and a variety of SILKS, consisting of
Black and colored Lutestring
do. do. sattins
do. do. senshaws
do. do. silk handkerchiefs
do. do. sewing silks
Black Taffeties
ALSO,
12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,
fit for immediate use,
jan. 24 §

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.

Hans Olof Kock, master.
dec 29 §

FOR SALE,
To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever
Several valuable building Lots,
In Philadelphia,
Enquire of William M. Biddle. no. 147, Chesnut-street.
nov 22 §

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.
jan. 11 §

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store No. 136, Market street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season, which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.
jan 29. §

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,
5 Carronades.
JOHN NIXON & CO.
December 1. §

WATER LOAN.

THE Commissioners for receiving subscriptions to a Loan for supplying the City of Philadelphia with wholesome water, give

N O T I C E,

That they will call on the citizens for their subscriptions in the following districts

William Jones will receive from Vine to South side of Pine-street.

Levi Hollingsworth will receive from the North side of Pine to the South side of Spruce-streets.

Jesse Waln will receive from north side of Spruce to the south side of Walnut-streets.

Edward Tilghman will receive from north side of Walnut to the south side of Chesnut-streets.

John Inskeep, and Jonathan Robinson, will receive from north side of Chesnut to the south side of Market-streets.

Stephen Girard, and Jacob Shoemaker will receive from north side of Market to the south side of Arch-streets.

Thomas Haskins will receive from north side of Arch to the south side of Race-streets,

Leonard Jacobi will receive from north side of Race to the south side of Vine-streets.

Joseph Cruckshank, and Jared Ingersol will attend at the office of Jared Ingersol opposite the State House, with the book hitherto kept at the City Hall. *By order of the board.*

JACOB SHOEMAKER, *sec'ry.*
2d no 18th §

For Sale by the Subscriber,
No 145, Market-street,
Very low for Cash, or a short Credit,
The remaining stock of the late House of
TODD & MOTT,
Cloths, Kerseymeres, a few printed Cottons,
Printed handkerchiefs and shawls
Printed dimities
Hosiery, threads, twist and sewing silks
A small amount of hardware,
WILLIAM MOTT, Agent
for the assignees of Todd & Mott, to
Whom all persons indebted to that concern, are requested to make immediate payment.

W. MOTT,

Having commenced business in the Commission line, his store is now open for the reception of Dry Goods of all descriptions.
Philadelphia, February 4, 1799. §

WANTED,
To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street

A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,
WHO HAS
A Cellar to Let.
jan 11 §

Madras Handkerchiefs.
An elegant assortment, just received,
And for Sale, by
ISAAC LOYD,
Next to No. 44, South Wharves.
feb 7 ¶ diw

To be Let,
A House and three Acres of Land,
Pleasantly situated at the Falls of Schuylkill—enquire at the office of the United States Gazette.
feb. 7 §

NOTICE.
Joseph Thomas's Creditors
are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER, WILLIAM BUCKLEY, JOHN HALL. } assignees of J. Thomas.
dec. 31. dtf

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES, JOHN MORTON, JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.
December 26. dtf

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment; and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the administration.
nov. 30 §3m

MAYOR'S OFFICE
REMOVED to 157 South Second-street.
§2w

Just Received,
By the ships Juno, Walters, and Four Friends, Hubber, from Hamburg,
AND FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

460 pieces 6-4 quadruples silesias
35 do. 8 4 do.
139 do. creas a la Morlaix
34 do. 9 8 coutils
3 do. 4-4 do.
44 do. 6-4 guingas
250 do. Russia sail-duck
10 pipes Riesrlo wine
25 hogsheads French brandy
80 do. claret
100 cases, at 4 doz. bottles each } claret of superior quality
228 do. at 1 do. do. do. }

Also on Hand,

11 bales ticklenburgs. at 23 to 28 cents pr. ell
12 do. Weser linnen, at 16 to 20 cents pr. yard
1 box paterbornes
5 boxes hollow glass ware
5 casks Russia bristles (first quality)

Erick & Lewis Bollmann,
no. 100, Spruce street
feb 13 §

BALL.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,
First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that their first BALL will be on Thursday next, 15th Feb at Oellers' Hotel—Ladies tickets may be obtained of Mrs. Byrne, or of their scholars.

Mr. and Mrs. Byrne having opened their ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, mean to teach every fashionable Dance now in use in the politest circles of Europe—and relying on their attention to their pupils, hope for the generous patronage of a discerning public.

Please to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the corner of Dock and Second streets, or during the hours of Tuition, at Oellers's Hotel, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten till twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the same days from six till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.
February 11. dtf

N O T I C E,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accommodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to [illegible] No 161 Arch-street, or William Wilder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.
dec 17 §

T A K E N O T I C E,

THAT I am to be sold on such terms, that the purchaser need not advance any cash, unless he pleases, till it is earned by my services, provided no accident happens me; or, if you please, I am to be farmed out for two years, and not less. I am a bright bay, full 15½ hands high, of noble descent, my name is TRIMMER—I was got by Hall's imported horse Eclipse, my dam, purchased by Doctor Hall, was got by the imported horse Slim; my grand dam was got by Old Figure; my great grand dam by Taskers Othello out of Selima, &c. &c. as will more fully appear by William Lyle's attested certificate who raised me. My character as a racer is well established; I won the colt's purse at Bladensburg of twenty guineas; I won a fifty guinea purse at Baltimore, a fifty guinea purse at Annapolis and a fifty guinea purse at Hagerstown. I never lost a race but the last I run at Alexandria, which was owning to my being badly shod, as I lost all my plates before I got in. I am in fine plight, sound in every respect; my offspring are in great repute, some of which are now in training for the turf—procure me good stands and entertainment and I am able to earn one thousand dollars per annum.

Any person inclining to buy or rent may know the terms by applying to John Carnan (Lovehall) Cecil county and state of Maryland, eight miles south of Elkton.
feb. 21. d6w

JOHN DOBBIN,
BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.
november 5 §

FOR SALE,
In the healthy and pleasant village of
BORDENTON.

A HANDSOME, well finished, and convenient two story Frame House, and lately occupied by colonel John Vanemburgh,—the House is 36 feet in front on the main street, and 30 feet deep—four rooms on a floor, with a kitchen 18 by 15 feet, two good rooms over the same and one with a fire place—a very excellent cellar under the whole house; the lot two fifths of an acre, enclosed with a high board fence; the garden in high cultivation, and contains a variety of best grafted fruit.—Good stable, carriage house, smoke house and a pump of good water in the yard, the whole in complete repair. The healthiness and pleasantness of the village of Bordenton and the neighborhood are too well known to require any commendation.

For terms apply to *James H. Imlay, esq.* now in Philadelphia, or to the subscriber now on the premises.

MARY VANEMBURGH,
executrix.
Bordenton. feb 13 d6w

White Oak Logs—or
White Oak Pipe—WANTED.

PROPOSALS,
WILL BE RECEIVED,
On or before the 10th day of March,
For the Delivery,
To the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia, or their agent at any part within the said City of the WHOLE OR PART of
104,000 feet, running measure, of
WHITE OAK LOGS,
In lengths of ten or twelve feet,
Or of the same quantity, of
L O G S,
Bored into pipe, counterbored and tapped,
as under:
24,000 feet to measure 13 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 1-2 inch pipe.
16,000 feet to measure 12 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 4 inch pipe
64,000 feet to measure 11 inches at the thickest end, if bored, 3 inch pipe.
104,000

The Logs must be strait and free from shakes and knots: no faulty logs will on any account be received. Those who deliver proposals for bored logs, are requested to mention the price at which they will deliver the logs unbored, in case it should be found proper to bore them in Philadelphia.

Proposals in writing will be received by

B. Henry Latrobe, engineer.
South Twelfth street,
the first House from Market-street.
feb 8 §

CHINA GOODS.
Now delivering from the ship New-Jersey, from Canton,
FOR SALE,
At the Stores of the Subscribers,
CONSISTING OF

BOHEA, Hyson skin, Young hyson, Hyson and Imperial } *TEAS.*
White nankeens
Lutestrings, colored and black
Sentahws do. do.
Handkerchiefs do. do. 4-4
Sewing silks do. do.
Black hair ribbon
Black sattins
Cassia in small bales
China ware in dining and tea setts

On Hand,

50 trunks and cases dimities, muslins, ginghams, muslinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small packages, for the West-India market.
25 trunks of printed calicoes, assorted for the West-India market.
1 bale of woolen cloths, low priced.
Sail canvas by the bale or piece, No. 1 to 8.
Copper in sheets 24 by 48 and 48 by 60 inches
Raised copper bottoms in tubs
A small invoice of queens ware assorted.
English wrought nails in casks.
New-Orleans indigo
Paints of different colors, dry in casks.
Old Madeira wine fit for use.

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.
feb. 11 m w.fr.tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a share in the said Bank, No 1282, dated July 24th 1797, standing in the name of JOSEPH REED, the same having been accidentally lost or destroyed,
Philad. Jan. 25. d6w

IMPORTED
In the last arrivals from Bremen, Hamburg and Amsterdam,
AND FOR SALE,
AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, BY
PRATT & KINTZING,
No. 95, North Water street.

215 bales & boxes Ticklenburghs,
hempen linens and oznabrigs from 1/5 to 3/ per ell
70 do. bleached and brown hessians
40 do. brown rolls suitable for coffee bags
20 do. strong do. do. for cotton do.

30 chests platillas	2 do. sealing-wax
3 do. dowlas	3 packages oil-cloth
30 do. creas a la Morlaix	4 do. sail-twine
12 do. estopaillas	1 do. watches
15 do. Bielefield linen	14 pipes Port wine
90 do. patterbornes	92 cases claret
45 do Brittanias	130 do fine long corked claret
1 do. Holland canvass	1600 bushels fine salt
1 do. Russia do.	40 casks of roll brimstone
3 do. Russia sheetings	200 casks of naval stores.
1 do. ravens duck	50 logs prime mahogany
2 do. Russia drillens	4 hhds. coffee mills
1 do. brown holland	0 bundles German steel
2 do. Silesia rouans	10 chests of slates and pencils
1 do. Wahrendrop linen	A package of skates
1 do. Caraudoles	A do. woolen caps, &c.
1 do. Flemish linens	4 chests of Nurenberg toys
1 do. cambricks and lawns	40 kegs of yellow ochre
1 do diaper	3 hhds. Glue
12 do. stripes	8 barrels of Lenn
18 do. checks	5 chests of prime red crust Holland cheese
2 do. siamois	30 kegs of pearl barley
1 do. Arabia stripe	60 boxes of capers
1 do. bunting for colors	400 sides of upper and soal leather
1 packa. Madras handkerchiefs	300 boxes window glass
1 do. Turkey yarn	800 Demijohns
6 bales empty bags	50 boxes glass tumblers assorted
1 chest hair ribband	2 hhds. pumice stone
3 boxes tapes, assorted	1 box of mill saws
2 do. bobbin, assorted	1 cask of cutlery
1 box threads & tapes	A quantity of stone ugs and pickling pots
1 do. fine blue listados	A few ships anchors, &c.
5 chests men's slippers	
3 do. bed ticks	
2 casts hog's bristles	
6 chests writing paper	
4 do. quills	

november 12 tu&fsf

Rouens Sheetings.

FOR SALE,

THREE cases, containing 100 pieces Rouens Sheetings, suitable for the Havanna or New-Orleans market—Apply at no 72, South Front-street
feb 27

Sales of Valuable Property.

On THURSDAY the 28th day of March next,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Middle Ferry, near the Falls of Delaware,
THE FOLLOWING
Messuage, Lots, Buildings, Water-works and Plantations,
Situate in the county of Bucks, opposite to the thriving towns of Trenton and Lamberton, being part of Morrisville Estate.

1st. THE mansion house lately occupied by Robert Morris, jun. Esq. with 34 acres of land, including an excellent garden, orchard and some wood.

The house is nearly new, consisting of a hall, two passages, two elegant bow rooms and three other rooms on the main floor; four chambers with convenient garrets on the upper floor; it is surrounded by a piazza of 14 feet depth, and under it are kitchens, servants hall, two chambers for servants, with cellars and vaults.

Adjoining and communicating is a nice-house, milk-house and smoke-house, and at a convenient distance are substantial brick stables and coach houses, capable of containing ten horses and four carriages, with every necessary accomodation for servants.

2nd. The ferry from Pennsylvania to New-Jersey, with a large convenient house, one part of stone the other brick; a good stone barn and stabling for 20 horses, with this will be sold 18 acres of land, and the privilege of landing on any part of the estate.

4th. Four frame houses on the main road leading from Bristol to the ferry, each accommodated with a lot, 60 feet front and 100 feet deep.

1 good two story frame house on the old river road, with a lot of the above dimentions, and a good Smith's shop adjoining.

A frame house, and Wax Bleachers shop on Mill street.

A frame house, and saw makers shop on Mill street.

13 houses of different sizes on the same street.

A house now in the tenure of R. Trimble with a large barn, barrack and extensive lot.

Several buildings, occupied as work shops.

A large bake house.

Six brick buildings, with good lots near the upper ferry.

An island in the river Delaware, containing about 40 acres, above the mill dam, and the island below, on which are the following works.

Snuff-mill, Plaister of Paris mill, Saw-mill, Grindstone-mill, Slitting mill, mill for rolling bolts, rolling mill for rolling bar into sheet iron or hoops, mill for drawing wire, trip hammer.

A forge and compleat air furnace for converting pig into bar iron

The whole of the island, and the above works, together with the site for a grist mill, will be sold together or separate as may appear most eligible at the time of sale.

The dwelling houses are, many of them, nearly new, well built, and conveniently contrived: purchasers may be accommodated with a few acres of land convenient to them, as part of the lands will be reserved for that purpose.

20 Lots on the road leading from Bristol to the ferry, of 60 acres front and 200 feet deep.

10 lots on a road of 60 feet wide, laid out parallel with the river and below the ferry.

Each lot containing 3 2-5 acres, with a front of 102 feet on the river, and running back to a public road at the distance of [illegible] from the front [illegible] the view of the river, with a free passage to and from it, will by contract be always kept open.

F A R M S.

A farm called Linton's, containing 110 acres, 40 of which are good wood-land, with a farm house, barn, stable, out buildings, an excellent orchard, with a good cyder press.

A farm called Bayley's, fronting the post road, containing 149 acres, with a good new two-story frame house and new barn, remarkably well watered and timbered.

A farm called Clark's, between the road leading to Philadelphia and that to Falls-town, containing 100 acres, part wood land, on the farm is a new house and barn.

A farm called Lovet's, containing 110 1-2 acres of good fresh land, with a good new house and barn.

100 acres, part wood land, between the main road and the river, without buildings.

100 acres called Butler's, with a house and barn.

Watson's farm, containing 285 acres, with a brick house, barn and stables, it has a landing on the river; this tract may be conveniently divided.

Moone's farm, with 120 acres, a good brick house and barn, and a landing on the river.

182 acres adjoining the above.

A shad fishery on the river Delaware, with 69 acres of excellent land, including an island called Goat Island, with the right of landing on the main and establishing a ferry to Lamberton There is on this place a tenant's house, and one for curing fish; it rents at present for 150l. per annum.

292 acres of excellent up-land, well fenced, and affording several fine situations for buildings; part of this tract is wood land.

The sale will commence at ten o'clock in the morning, and continue 'till the whole are sold.

The terms of payment are 1-3 down, 1-3 in one, the other in two years, with interest, secured by a mortgage on the premises.

An abatement of 5 per cent. will be made for any monies paid in advance.

A survey and platt of the whole estate may be seen by applying to Henry Clymer, Esq. at Morrisville, who will give the necessary information to persons enquiring.
March 1. dt28Mar.

W A N T E D,

A YOUNG MAN, who understands the German language, writes a good German hand, and knows how to cast accounts, to be brought up to business in a Counting-house of this city.—For particulars, enquire at No. 100, Spruce-street.
march 2. dtf

WHEREAS I the subscriber gave my promissory note dated on or about the 26th of February, 1799, for 152 dollars and 80 cents, payable on demand to Francis Battle, witnesses thereto are Robert and James Whelcker. This is to caution all persons from receiving any assignment of it, as I am determined not to pay the same, the said Battle being, on the balance of accounts indebted to me, and the note being obtained by false suggestions and misrepresentations of him.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *MARCH* 4.

HAVING triumphed over every obſtacle that oppoſed me, and eſtabliſhed myſelf completely in all thoſe points, to which, in the preſent direction, my ambition could aſpire, —it remains at laſt that I get the maſtery over myſelf, and lay aſide thoſe ideas, now become romantic, under which I have felt inſpirited to drag a cumbrous load ſo hard up hill.

When lowering ſkies, and a rumbling earth, indicating the approach of ſome general convulſion, produce no other effect, than to encreaſe the general indifference and liſtleſſneſs,—it is too late to pour forth exhortations, and uſeleſs to admoniſh men of their danger.

That ſuch are the indications which our political ſyſtem preſents, appears too painfully clear, from the following views:—

1. The imbecility of our frame of government.

2. The general depravation of morals.

3. The influence of newſpapers and dearth of literature.

4. The abſence of national character and public ſpirit.

The ſtrange interregnum which ſucceeded the revolution, which laſted for ſix years, was then ſo reluctantly relinquiſhed, and continues to this hour to be ſo obſtinately cheriſhed in the imaginations of no contemptible number of men, was a ſtrong evidence of innate weakneſs. Whatever bravery, whatever firmneſs and magnanimity may be allowed to have been exhibited by the people at large, and whatever attributes of profound wiſdom or ſkill in the ſcience of government may have ſhone in the breaſts of a few, the long endurance of this frail and miſerable ſtate, proved our deficiency in the moſt important attributes of an independent nation.

But the conſequences of this ſtate of torpor, were yet more lamentable than the cauſe.

Inadequate to the organization of a regular government, the trance into which we fell, incapacitated the country more and more from ever doing it: left a morbid maſs, our inactivity tended to corruption, and every day's continuance of it added ſome thing to the impoſſibility of animating this ſtate, into life.

Hence it reſulted that when at length a form of government was framed, it was a ſyſtem of ſhifts and expedients, a mere experiment. What it ought to have been,—what it might have been, are points on which I have not the vanity to think my opinion of the leaſt importance; I can ſurely ſpeak of it as it appears to me, without incurring any juſt reproach; and the more ſo, as the evidences ſtand on record of that alacrity and conſtancy with which I devoted whatever gifts God and nature bleſſed me with, to maintaining it as found it.

I have always looked upon this government in the light in which it appears to have been viewed by General Waſhington and the Convention* who framed it—a mere ſubſtitute for a better: A deciſive evidence that this idea is correct, exiſts in the novel, extraordinary and dangerous incorporation into the Conſtitution of a proviſion for its alteration. From ſuch a proviſion, no rational being can now expect favorable conſequences: Experience has damped every ſuch hope. Whilſt it has, by turns, been on every ſide admitted that the reins of government are too lax, and that its proviſions are wholly inefficient for extraordinary emergencies, the tendency of *every* amendment† has been, to contract its means and impair its wholeſome energies. Poor indeed muſt be that ſyſtem, which by labored proviſions fences round the ſmaller functions of adminiſtration, which even the moſt common foreſight is adequate to, and ſottiſhly leaves to the hazard of contingencies all thoſe moſt eſſential points on which its own duration and the fortune of the country depends. A ſyſtem erected on falſe calculations, is more unſtable than a houſe erected on a quickſand. That the Conſtitution was bottomed on and calculated only for peace, ſufficiently appears from the abſolute incapacity for war which we now find in it. That it was calculated for a higher ſtate of virtue and refinement, than exiſts, or ever will exiſt, is plain from its inadequacy to the puniſhment of a traitor. Treaſon being thus a crime unprovided for, is impliedly countenanced, or at leaſt conſidered a venial ſin. Hence traitors muſt abound

> "As thick as leaves that ſtrew the brooks
> "In Val' Ombroſa."

Circumſtances may be imagined, under which the common intercourſe of ſociety might be maintained without the interference of any government whatever, and circumſtances will always occur, and ſometimes for a while continue, to which feeble reſtraints and the moſt trivial proviſions are adequate; but diſcontents may riſe, paſſion be excited, inſurrection fomented and anarchy enſue: are they to be oppoſed by the ſame barriers? The mound which intervenes the overflowing of a vernal rivulet, would never in wiſdom be relied on, to reſiſt autumnal torrents, or the rage of winter. The cobweb that enmeſhes the fly, ſerves only to enflame the more boiſterous comer with new rage.

Amongſt the more monſtrous evils of the preſent political ſyſtem, may be ranked the jangling and chaotic confuſion of federal and ſtate governments, which I can compare to nothing more nearly than an old ſow with a farrow of pigs, who have ſo ſtrengthened and encreaſed on the nouriſhment ſhe has afforded them, as to be able to inſult her authority and reſiſt her controul.

Theſe *imperia in imperio* are in every reſpect dead weights upon the general government: the leaven of local politics which they infuſe into it, contaminates the whole, and will forever exhibit it a *rudis indigeſtaque molis*. Each of them diſſimilar to every other,* (the four New-England States excepted) they exiſt the ſeeds of eternal contention and confuſion: a vicious governor and his vicious faction may at any time marſhal their ſtate in inſurrection againſt a law, or effect its ſeceſſion from the Union. Endleſs jealouſies will ariſe, endleſs jealouſies have ariſen, of the paramount power of the federation over a member of the league, and the former will be regarded as a Leviathan, whoſe natural inſtinct leads her to ſwallow them.

The militating principles of the different ſovereignties, the ſhocking circumſtance of power over liberty, property and life, not being nationally veſted, will preſent to us, the miſerable co-exiſtence of the greateſt tyranny and the greateſt licentiouſneſs—their independence will convert each into a petty theatre for the diſplay of ſeditious ambition, and this ambition will aſpire to aggrandizement by fortifying the ſuſpicions, jealouſies and envies, which it will be ſo eaſy to create and foſter, and of which ſuch abundant ſeeds are already ſown to its hands. Even in our beſt eſtate, this jealouſy hath been prominent, and the parts of the Union, juſtly deemed the ſoundeſt in all other reſpects, are not amongſt thoſe leaſt infected with it. In ſhort it is innoculated into every vein and fibre of the ſyſtem—it has poiſened our very heart's blood, and muſt produce its final ſtagnation.

Theſe certain ſeeds of endleſs jars, are however quite of an innoxious nature, in compariſon, and while we confine our view to their more ſimple and preſent effects.

Other traits of their character and conſequences will ſwell the indignant page of the hiſtorian, or dye the character of the country in the very dregs of injuſtice, oppreſſion and murder.

It is of little conſequence that ever ſo great licence be allowed the citizen, by the Federal Conſtitution, if under the State Conſtitution, he may be impriſoned at the arbitrary will of a baſe judge, or threatened, or aſſaulted or aſſaſſinated, with impunity. It is a poor conſolation to the wretched ſufferer, that he can boaſt of being the ſubject of a Conſtitution, which gives him *liberty*, while it is totally inadequate to the protection of either his perſon or his property. Such a ſtate of things is inſult, is mockery —it is the very analyſis of cruelty and torture. Security of perſon and property is the fundamental principle of good government: where this ſtate is not perfect, to hear men talk of their *liberty* is loathſome; there can be no ſuch thing—it is an abſurd attempt to aſſociate ideas wholly incongruous.

Mankind may be for a time miſled by ſhadows, in the ſemblance of ſubſtances; the very wiſeſt often are ſo: but though the inflated bubble of folly may float for a while on the ſurface, they muſt recur to principles whereby to govern their actions. Sooner or later, every man will aſk himſelf the good old queſtion, *Cui bono?*

In the right of inſerting a paltry piece of paper into the ballot-boxes once or twice a year, which in nine caſes out of ten, I find to be a mere nullity, I behold but a deſpicable ſubſtitute for that ſecurity and repoſe, which I ſhall in vain look for to the exerciſe of my right.

Complete ſecurity of perſon and property having been immovably eſtabliſhed, as much proper liberty as can be ingrafted on the eſtabliſhment, may then be well enough.—But it muſt be an after buſineſs. Never did man propoſing to make a new encloſure for his animals, firſt proſtrate the old one to the ground. Never will man be brought willingly from licence to reſtraint. But this with all other principles that are not bad, are reverſed, and liberty, nominal liberty, a cloud, a vapour, a breath, a viſion, a phantom, a whim, exiſts a magnificent nothing in the ſtead of ſecurity and peace: At this moment indeed, it has given way to a more abſurd and unmeaning ſubſtitute, *Republiſm*; but this is only aſcending a half-note higher in the gamut of nonſenſe.

A more important reſult of this ſtate of things, may be viewed in the courts of juſtice. There are in the United States, judges enough (and judges too, with power over life and death) to form a little army—there is a national court, a demi-national court, and that of the States, which again is branched out into innumerable ſubdiviſions, and it has been no rare thing to ſee them in a ſcramble for the victim. To the want of an efficient national court of juſtice, it is to be attributed that the country is overrun with knots of petty tyrants

> Who, dreſt in a little brief authority,
> Play ſuch fantaſtic tricks before high heaven
> As make o'en angels weep.

With groupes of pick-pockets, bank-robbers and hen-pecked dotards, who make a jeſt of their holy functions, and with more than gallic indifference, ſport with liberty, property and life.

Thus where a man might eſcape in the abſtract, he is cut up in detail; and his thraldom under the ſtate adminiſtrations, continually at loggerheads with his nominal liberty under the federal government, places him in a ſituation not to be endured. Could there, indeed, be united in the ſame corporeal frame two oppoſite and jarring natures; could a man's love of liberty, and his tolerance of tyranny, like Caſtor and Pollux, live and die by turns, then, 'twere quite another caſe. But the age of miracles is gone; the powerful and pleaſing ſyſtem of mythology has departed, and no ſubſtitute for either remains at a time when they are more needed than ever. To the want of ſuch a court is it owing that *party* and *politics* have long watched at the veſtibule and at length entered the temple of juſtice. *Federal* judges, *Federal* juries, a *Democratic* judge, *Democratic* juries, are common terms. Juſtice, frightened at the unholy ſounds, has fled to heaven, and faction riots even in the ſanctum ſanctorum.

So frail a ſubſtance, ſo inſubſtantial an eſſence, can exiſt but by ſufferance: it is an ever-vibrating pendulum—a beam, now elevated by the cowardice and ignorance of enemies, now depreſſed by the weakneſs and inconſtancy of friends. Accident alone has prolonged its duration: accident may yet prolong it. But it ſhould be remembered, that it is equally liable to be ſhaken down by accident, as by accident to be preſerved. It was an accidental government from the outſet; good governments are formed on uſage and experience.

The vacuum which is diſcernible to a greater or leſſer extent in all parts of our country, in the place of thoſe religious and moral inſtitutions, which in well ordered governments, ſo powerfully ſubſerve the general good, cannot but ſhock every man who has ſenſe to diſcern, and, diſcerning, has a heart to feel.

The moral inſtitutions of a country have a far more important aſpect on its conduct and character, than the wiſeſt political ſyſtems, or the ſoundeſt penal codes. In no Chriſtian country but our own, (and the term muſt be ſoon very much enlarged, to embrace *us*) are moral inſtitutions wholly diſregarded. Even France, that vaſt grave of religion, boaſts at leaſt of *moral theory* in her conſtitution.

Where miniſters and prieſts hold that influence over ſociety, which their *ſelect*, rather than ſingular learning entitles them to, and where men, yet remaining in happy ignorance of many of the beaſtly propenſities of their nature, are conſequently too *un-illuminated* to reſiſt or deſpiſe it,—tyranny can never come; and where the ſacred pale of the church is guarded by national proviſions, from the inroads of infidelity, profligacy, and ſchiſm, it reciprocates that protection and comfort which it receives, and returns good fruits of happineſs and joy in an hundred fold.

But when a herd of ſtock-jobbing prieſts, have intruded themſelves into the temples of the Moſt High, and the ſacred fanes of his religion are polluted by hypocriſy and avarice; when inſolent pretenders wrap themſelves up in ſacerdotal veſtments, only to aim more ſecurely their inſidious attacks upon the faith; then ſurely the whole orderi may be converted into a courſe, and its exiſtence ceaſe to be deſirable.

This vacuum might, however, be ſupplied, by the powerful influence of the preſs; but here, too, all is hopeleſs: a more potent engine to the deſtruction of this government and country, does not exiſt. I do not advance a haſtily formed opinion, when I aſſert that newſpapers are in the abſtract amongſt the greateſt curſes that can be viſited upon a country. This opinion I am ready to defend when called upon, at any fit time and place; but ſhall paſs it by here, to dwell particularly on the peculiar character of the American Preſs, the tenor of its conduct, and the malign aſpect upon ſociety and government.

More than nine tenths of the ſcanty literature of America, is made up of newſpaper reading; this powerful fact, one would imagine, ſhould induce a ſevere attention to the nature of that ſole medium of inſtruction and information—inſtead of which it is left entirely at looſe, in full abandonment to all its unnatural perverſeneſs and turpitude. The American newſpapers are the moſt baſe, falſe, ſervile and venal publications, that ever polluted the fountains of ſociety—their editors the moſt ignorant, mercenary, and vulgar automatons that ever were moved by the continually ruſting wires of ſordid mercantile avarice. The inſtruments are worthy of the agents. The ignorance of both is ſo conſummate, that they unwittingly travail to mutual deſtruction. So complete a ſpectacle of depravity is rare to be ſeen: in the moſt tenebrous ſtate of literature, ſome few Saturnine traits have ſhone, and ſhone the brighter, for the gloom which ſurrounded them, "like a good deed in a naughty world." The illumination of even a few ſcattered ſtars, however rarely ſhining, is a vaſt alleviation of the evils of night, if conſidered only as marks to direct the wary; for although thouſands are led away into the endleſs mazes of a devious career, by the immemorable ignes fatui which ſurround them, yet the few that are ſaved dy their true lights have lived to lateſt times to bleſs them.

Such is the character of the American Preſs; to exemplify, were ſuperfluous; ſince it is ſeen, felt, and confeſſed by the ſoundeſt wiſdom and cooleſt judgment of the country.

The conduct is worthy of the character: Already has it effected the total ſubverſion of every principle of diſtributive juſtice. To ſatyrize folly, to unmaſk the covenanted foe of the public weal—in the manly garb of conſcious integrity, to ſtep forth the undaunted champion of virtue, and to ſtab offenſive vice, even in the habiliments of a veſtal, is diſtorted into "perſonality" and "abuſe of private character."

If the independence of America is not to paſs away, the indiſtinguiſhable ephemeron of revolutionary folly, it may perhaps one day be made a queſtion whether every ignorant impoſtor that comes along, is to be allowed unadviſedly to exalt himſelf into this aukwark eminence, and utter undiſturbed his reiterations of dullneſs, prejudice and malice; whether men, without ſufficient capacity to diſtinguiſh between right and wrong, are to be allowed in uſurping an high and reſponſible ſituation, to ſcatter the moſt venemous ſlanders and lies, uncheeked by any ſuperviſion or reſtraint. But the diſeaſe has become chronical—it admits not of remedy from amputation—nor can even the knife or the cauſtic now eradicate it.

Its influence upon the moral world is as much more fatal than the moſt baleful bogs, fens and moraſſes upon the natural, as the ſubject is more exalted. It is a ſolid maſs of corruption, which ſpreads and is ſpreading wh itherſoever miſchief yet remains to be done.

I ſpeak this from obſervation; and I thought it of any effect to oppoſe, by ordinary means, I truſt I have not been lax or tame. But the wind has blown, the ſtorm has beat, and the flood is rolling on. The howling of the wind might be lightly regarded, and the ſtorm beat round the head with out diſmay; but to be overwhelmed for the good of the public, and in an abſurd ſtrife, does not entitle to the merit of even that tattered attribute *firmness*, which needs not application to ſuch a caſe, to render its proſtitution complete.

The innumerable ſophiſms and prepoſterous dogmas, by which through theſe mediums, truth, and every ſemblance of it, has been ſo formidably aſſailed, preſent to us a proſpect the more alarming, when we reflect that they figure not leſs conſpicuouſly amongſt the cauſes, than the effects of thoſe painful diſorders, which have ſtained with ſuperlative and indelible reproach, the name, forms and character of republican government.

Every ſyſtem of law, morals and politics, every emanation of reaſon, every reſult of long and anxious experiment, every eſtabliſhment of wiſdom, every attribute of virtue, has, at one time or other, been the prominent object of aſſault to a thouſand poiſon-breathing Hydras, Gorgons and Chimeras dire. Againſt even the minuteſt inſtitutes of human prudence, ſophiſms the moſt baſe, and hereſies the moſt damnable, have ſwarmed like the locuſts or the lice of Egypt, or a horde of French ſanſculottes at a maſſacre: the untiring perſeverance, the incalculable zeal and fury, and that demoniac induſtry, which backs uncounted millions by millions ſtill uncounted, have gained them an aſcendancy, which, in leſs *enlightened* ages, not the lacerating ſcalpel and the boiling ladle, the nerve-rending pincers, nor the agonizing rack, nor the Bull of Phalaris, nor the Bed of Procruſtes, nor the wheel of Ixion, nor the more helliſh intervention of ſlow-conſuming fires, could, after three centuries' experiment, aſpire to.

The peculiar protégés of republics, they are proudly exhibited by their depraved votaries in contraſt and hoſtility, to every other principle, ſentiment, and ſyſtem.

It is this arena that has been ſelected, for the exhibition of their gladiatorian exerciſes; and here, has the reſult of their exhibitions decided a point ſo long conteſted of old—the ſuperiority of the *Retiarii*, over every antagoniſt: it is this floor that it has been choſen, in a particular manner to crowd with forms obſcene and ſights unholy: it is here, theſe vile prieſts have delighted to fulminate the lewd viſions of the Academics and the daring blaſphemies of the Tub: it is here they have travailed to put down all decency and to exalt all indecency—to reverſe all good under the foot of evil—to aboliſh mind, and ſubſtitute paſſion; to confound ſenſe—and enthrone brazen folly.

The ſucceſs of this formidable *propagande* will have reared a hideous and ſhapeleſs image, formed of ſculls, and cemented by blood, miſery and tears, the head of which, more ſublime than the Great Angel of Mahomet, will frown diſmay through endleſs ages and innumerable worlds.

The newſpapers of America are admirably calculated to keep the country in a continued ſtate of inſurrection and revolution. And if it ever again ſettles into quietude, it will not be till their influence is counteracted. The ultimate tendency of their labours, in their now general direction, appears marked in characters as ſtrong and clear as they are formidable and alarming.

I have not the vanity to recommend any preſervative; but I cannot concede the propriety of requiring ſome qualifications and pledges from men on whom the nation depends for all the information and much of the inſtruction it receives. To well-regulated Colleges we naturally look, for a ſource whence ſuch qualifications might in proper form be derived; but even this ground, is no better than a dreary waſte, not barren, but uncultivated—in its beſt eſtate, it bears the ſemblance of a worn-out field, the fences decayed or broken down, and the traces of uſeful and laborious induſtry almoſt effaced. The ſcience of this country conſiſts for the moſt part of frigid poetical imitations, or the duller dreams of a lunatic philoſophy, which paſſes current as profound, merely becauſe it is laboriouſly obſcure. American literature wears the gloom of the dark ages; and novels and dreams, like the miſts of evening, have overſhadowed ſenſe, genius and taſte.

Out of the frailties of our government, the degenerating influence of ſervile, and mercenary Gazettes, and the deſolating force of the demoralizing principles that prevail, has grown an evil, politically, greater than all, inaſmuch as it daily threatens the ſubverſion of the whole ſyſtem: this is, the perfect non-entity of national character.

Perhaps there is not on record a ſingle inſtance of a nation maintaining its independence diſcernibly diſtinct, under ſuch circumſtances, for even the ſhort term during which the American government has been in operation. Love of country is the fountain of national life, and the germ of every virtue; where it is not, is the ſoil to engender every malicious propenſity, and man bound to a ſcene where he cannot entertain this exhilirating principle of life, is more to be commiſerated, than the ſlave that is chained to the laboring oar, or the miſerable ſubject of French deſpotiſm.

Where this ſpirit is wanting, no efficient barrier can ever be erected againſt the inroads of decay.

When this ſentiment lives not, and lives not in unlimited energy, the humbleſt exiſtence partakes of miſery, and life itſelf is loathſome. When men can no longer dwell with pleaſure and with pride on the character of their country, when they can no longer look on it as an auguſt image to which their ever-recurring imaginations can never recur in vain, for a ſource of conſolation in every extremity; when they cannot in the loudeſt tones of exultation and joy, proclaim its glories, and its ſpotleſs renown, its unſullied honor, its bravery, its magnanimity, its wiſdom, the boaſt of having a country is a deluſion, it is a deceptive ſhadow, which will continually fly purſuit.

Man, in every ſituation he can be placed in, will have ſome great point to pride himſelf upon, ſome temporal object of adoration. His country is the nobleſt and fitteſt: but where this is degraded in his eyes, and ſunk in avarice and cowardice, he turns from it in diſguſt, and his affections dwell on ſome other. What exiſted of this temper amongſt us, roſe indignant againſt the deadly inſults of France. Its inſtinctive impulſe was adequate to decide the point that preſented itſelf, and on a queſtion of honor and ſhame, it diſdained to deliberate. Then bluſhed the dawn of morning on the fame of America—the radiance of noon was haſtening on, and the young ſplendors of her name, promiſed ſoon, in a brilliant glory to irradiate her head: but the fair proſpect, is diſſipated, like a vapoury illuſion, and dim clouds darken the declining ſun.

"What is patriotiſm? Is it a narrow affection for the ſpot where a man was born? Are the very clods where we tread entitled to this ardent preference becauſe they are greener? No; this is not th character of the virtue, and it ſoars higher for its object. It is an extended ſelf-love, mingling with all the enjoyments of life and twiſting itſelf with the minuteſt filaments of the heart. It is thus we obey the laws of ſociety, becauſe they are the laws of virtue. In their authority we ſee, not the array of force and terror, but the venerable image of our country's honor. Every good citizen makes that honor his own, and cheriſhes it not only as precious, but as ſacred. He is willing to riſk his life in its defence, and is conſcious that he gains protection while he gives it. For what rights of a citizen will be deemed inviolable when a ſtate renounces the principles that conſtitute their ſecurity? Or, if his life ſhould not be invaded, what would its enjoyments be in a country odious in the eyes of ſtrangers and diſhonored in his own? Could he look with affection and veneration to ſuch a country as his parent? The ſenſe of having one would die within him, he would bluſh for his patriotiſm, if he retained any, and juſtly, for it would be a vice. He would be a baniſhed man in his native land."

The concluſion which obtrudes itſelf upon me, of the natural effects of all theſe cauſes, I have long endeavored to ſuſpend. The government, though feeble, might have had ſufficient energy imparted to it for ſelf-preſervation, the protection of its friends and the puniſhment of its enemies; the tide of depravity might then have been turned, and the moral character we derived from our anceſtors retrieved. A war with France, "a long, obſtinate and bloody war," could alone effect this. Peace, peace; let us have peace, is now the cry, and peace we are to have. It is a peace of which I will never partake. It is a potion which ſhall never pollute my lips. The world is riſing in arms againſt that infernal nation—the Perihelion of her glory is ſet forever—and the tempeſt of diſſolution gathers round her head. She is going down in the vortex of her own folly; may the Eternal preſerve America from going down along with her.

But the hope is vain: the leauges between Shaddai and Diabolus, not more ſurely endangered the Kingdom of Manſoul, than Peace with the French Republic jeopardizes the exiſtence of America.

Thus obſcured as the general proſpect is, deeper glooms hang on minuter parts of it. Here a train of thought unfolds itſelf which has been often exhauſted in vain, becauſe it has paſſed as the appeal of a party intereſted, in a caſe wherein each man appealed to is willing believe himſelf unintereſted. I ſhall not renew it.

I no longer behold, when I look around me, any thing of much moment to ſtruggle for. A country overrun by turbulence and faction, a government like a reed ſhaken by the wind: the people ſplit into two deadly parties, whoſe impending colliſion muſt as ſurely produce bloodſhed and miſery, as that of flint and ſteel emits the ſpark. Here were a proſpect to bind the hand and heart of every true man, did not the melancholy fact exiſt that no prize can reſult from the ſtruggle. To fight without a leader, and without an adequate object, is ſurely a deſperate conteſt.

On whatſoever ſide I turn my eyes, I behold all full of deſolation and diſmay. An enemy whoſe determined intentions no ſacrifice can appeaſe, no humiliation can charm, approaches in the ſecrecy and darkneſs of the night, to profane the ark of our ſafety with his lewd rites and unhallowed orgies. The wind on which he rides, even now howls loud in our ears, "the ſea darkly tumbles beneath the blaſt, and the roaring waves climb againſt our rocks." His devoted prey (as if faſcinated by his power, and doomed to thaldrom,) in inoffenſive ſecurity and repoſe, forming arithmetical calculations of the coſt of ſubmiſſion, and the coſt of reſiſtance; and while by accurate ſubtraction, they thus arrange the mighty point, indicating the means and the incitement that is wanted, to an enemy who waits only to ſecure the firſt, to make a diviſion of the laſt; of friends flaming and unquenchable jealouſy, of enemies, boundleſs confidence and truſt; of ourſelves, and our own energies, ineffable contempt, of the intruders, reſpect, and reverential awe—ſuch are the portentous enſigns we diſplay from our battlements, ſuch the centinels we ſtation on our watch-towers.

The ſun of federaliſm is faſt retiring behind the clouds of turbulence and treaſon. Thoſe who have ſo long been warmed by its genial influence, waſte in ſtupid adorations, the allotted period of its ſalvation. In a little while, it may be ſeen no more, and perhaps theſe accents of expoſtulation, in which with all the impreſſions of long habit and ſtrong attachment full upon me, I now dwell with mixed emotions of complacency and regret, are the very laſt that will be heard. The abſurd tenet of the Moſſems, ſeems here to reign in its greateſt vigor, and men, affecting to believe that the Eternal has in his chancery recorded a favorable iſſue to every criſis they may be driven to, wrap themſelves in muliſh contentment, and cry "let us hope for the beſt." *Hope*, is, indeed, the anchor of the ſoul; but when men avail themſelves of no other ſource of reliance, even that hope whereon they reſt their ſafety, may lead them into hopeleſs calamity.

With regard to the opinions on which I ground my meaſures, I am for myſelf a ſuf-

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* *See their letter, which has always formed an appendage to the conſtitution.*

† *See the Amendments.*

* *See* Smith's *view of the Conſtitutions.*

ficient judge. I affign them here, as an explanation of the views which actuate me, and without the hope or with to incline any other perſon to the ſame ſentiments.

There are perſons who will ſmile, and ſay, I want firmneſs. I ſhall ſet up no defence; for it is extremely unimportant whether I want or poſſeſs it; ſince even if I were convicted of the want, it will be confeſſed, that what I poſſeſs has been ſufficiently put to the teſt. It is an high ſatisfaction to me, that in the ſtep I have thought fit to take, I leave at his poſt a man, whoſe firmneſs (to renew the proſtituted term) has ſtood a thouſand times greater trials than mine, and whom not all the hell of democracy, in arms, could divert from his duty, or terrify into apprehenſion. In him I behold an illuſtrious object of public countenance and ſupport—not the paltry ſupport of a ſubſcription, or a ſcanty advertizement now and then, (for whichthe bill is perhaps even conteſted) but that ſupport "in profit and in loſs," in perils and in hazards, and the jeopardy of life, which, reſolved to ſtand or fall by him, can enable him to advance up manfully to all the world, the ſcourge of impoſture, the detector and dread of mock patriots and demagogues, and the deſtroyer of democratic uſurpers and tyrants.

It is not by ſubſcriptions to newſpapers, that a cauſe is maintained, in any reſpect. In regard to the printer, the profits of the moſt numerous ſubſcription are but a poor alleviation of the toils of his courſe of life; and beſides, being a thing covertly done, it adds no real weight of countenance or ſupport. His principles, where they are right, ſhould be avowed openly, and as openly ſupported, and every man who feels their juſtice, is bound to add the public ſanction of his name and weight of character to them by every means in his power. This is real ſupport, there is ſomething ſolid in this—and if the friends to government could by any means be rouſed to this kind of conduct and action, I do not foreſee what could prevent its being very efficacious.

Though I wiſh to be conſidered as relinquiſhing all intereſt or concern in the Gazette from this day, I ſhall nevertheleſs give directions to have it continued until the papers which are paid for in advance ſhall be applied.

The very great encouragement I have received, and the very civil compliments with which ſeveral gentlemen have obligingly honored me, would have been flattering, in any other caſe than one where I was ſtruggling againſt my health, permanent intereſt and inclination, from a ſenſe of public duty.

I ſincerely pray that my country may be crowned with glory and happineſs—that ſhe may eſtabliſh her ſecurity and honor;—and that an abler advocate may riſe after me, to vindicate her fame.

JOHN WARD FENNO.

Philadelphia, March 4th, 1799

CONGRESS,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, March 1.

A communication was received from the treaſury department, incloſing a ſtatement of the emoluments of officers employed in collecting the internal revenues, which was ordered to be printed.

The following bills were read the third time and paſſed.

A bill for the relief of Comfort Sands and others; a bill for authorizing the ſale of land between the Great and little Miami rivers; a bill making additional appropriations for the year 1799; and a bill making appropriations for the naval eſtabliſhment for the year 1799.

Mr. Harper reported a bill reſpecting diſtillers, which was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Varnum reported a bill for eſtabliſhing the ſalary of the Aſſiſtant Poſtmaſter General, which was committed.

Mr. Goodrich reported a bill in addition to the act for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States, which was committed.

The Preſident of the United States informed the Houſe that he had approved and ſigned an act to alter the ſtamp duty on foreign bills of exchange and bills of lading; an act providing compenſation to marſhals, clerks, attorneys, jurors and witneſſes, and for repealing certain parts of former laws; and an act to amend the act for making a valuation of land and dwelling houſes, and for the enumeration of ſlaves.

The Preſident alſo informed the Senate, that he had approved and ſigned an act concerning French citizens captured by our veſſels and brought into the United States; and an act reſpecting diſtrict courts of Vermont.

The houſe went into a committee of the whole on the bill giving eventual authority to the Preſident of the United States to augment the army; after conſiderable debate the committee roſe, and the queſtion on ſtriking out the following words from the bill, was taken by yeas and nays, viz. "but the ſaid volunteers ſhall not be compelled to ſerve out of the ſtate in which they reſide, unleſs their voluntary conſent to ſuch ſervice ſhall have been previouſly obtained." They were as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Baer,	Meſſrs. Livingſton,
Baldwin,	Locke,
Bard,	Lyon,
Blount,	Macon,
Brent,	Matthews,
Brown,	M'Clenachan,
Cabell,	M'Dowell,
T. Claiborne,	New,
W. Claiborne,	J. Parker,
Clay,	Scureman,
Clopton,	Sinnickſon,
Dawſon,	Skinner,
Dent,	S. Smith,
Eggleſton,	W. Smith,
Elmendorf,	Spaight,
Findley,	Sprague,
Fowler,	Sprigg,
Callatin,	Stanford,
Gilleſpie,	Sumter,
Gregg,	Tillinghaſt,
Hanna,	A. Trigg,
Harriſon,	J. Trigg,
Havens,	Van Cortlandt
Heiſter,	Varnum,
Holmes,	Venable.
Jones,	51.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Allen,	Meſſrs. Hartley,
Bartlett,	Hindman,
Bayard,	Hoſmer,
Brace,	Imlay,
Brooks,	Kittera,
Bullock,	Lyman,
Champlin,	Machir,
Cochran,	Morris,
Craik,	Otis,
Dana,	I. Parker,
Dennis,	Pinckney,
Edmond,	Reed,
Evans,	Sewall,
A. Foſter,	Shepard,
D. Foſter,	N. Smith,
J. Freeman,	Thatcher,
Glen,	Thomas,
Goodrich,	Thompſon,
Gordon,	Van Alen,
Griſwold,	Wadſworth,
Grove,	Waln,
Harper,	J. Williams.
	44.

M. Otis moved to amend the ſection, from which the above words were ſtricken, by inſerting the following words, viz. "and the ſaid volunteers ſhall not be employed out of the ſtate in which they reſide, longer than three months after they ſhall arrive at the place of rendezvouſe."

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment confining the intereſt of the two millions propoſed to be borrowed for carrying this act into execution, to ſix per cent. when there appeared for the motion 46, and againſt it 46. The ſpeaker voting in the negative, the queſtion was not carried.

Mr. Gallatin moved an amendment to take from the Preſident the power of immediately appointing the officers to the 24 regiments of infantry, a regiment and a battalion of rifleмen, a battalion of artilleriſts and engineers, and three regiments of cavalry, which he is authorized by this act to raiſe, in caſe war ſhall break out between the United States, and a foreign power, or in caſe immediate danger of invaſion of their territory, by any ſuch power, ſhall, in his opinion, be diſcovered to exiſt, which was negatived 56 to 39.

The bill was then read the third time, and paſſed, 54 to 41. The yeas and nays were the reverſe of thoſe above ſtated, except that Meſſrs. Baer, Dent, Matthews, J. Parker, Schureman, Sinnickſon, S. Smith, Spaight, Sprague, Tillinghaſt, who voted in the affirmative of that queſtion, voted alſo in the affirmative on this.

A call of the houſe was ordered to morrow at half paſt ten.

Adjourned at half paſt five.

Saturday March 2.

A call of the houſe took place at half paſt ten, agreeably to order. Some of the members were abſent, who had ſeverally to make apologies on taking their ſeats.

Mr. D. Foſter from the committee of claims, made ſeveral unfavorable reports, which were concurred in.

The houſe reſolved itſelf into committees of the whole, Mr. J. Parker in the chair, on ſundry bills, which were ſeverally read the third time and paſſed, and the titles of which will appear in the courſe of the ſitting as approved by the Preſident.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident ſtating to the houſe the number of veſſels commiſſioned ſince July laſt; the number of which is 365, their tonnage 66,691 tons, their number of guns 2723, of men 6847.

Mr. Foſter moved to refer the reſolution he ſome time ago laid upon the table, reſpecting an amendment to the conſtitution, to a committee of the whole on the ſtate of the Union. The motion was negatived 66 to 28.

A bill to reform the ſuperior courts in the territory of the United States, north weſt of the river Ohio, underwent ſome diſcuſſion; but afterwards poſtpoſted till next ſeſſion.

The houſe agreed to the reſolution in favor of Joſeph Wheaton, alſo one in favor of ſubſcribing for 400 copies of the old journals, propoſed to be printed by Mr. Folwell.

Mr. Gregg preſented a petition ſigned by 950 inhabitants of Lancaſter county, praying for a repeal of the alien and ſedition laws. Ordered to lie.

Adjourned till ſeven this eveding.

EVENING.

Mr. Otis called the order of the day on the bill veſting the power of retaliation in certain caſes in the Preſident of the United States; when

Mr. Dent moved to poſtpone the conſideration of this bill until the next ſeſſion of Congreſs, which motion was negatived 35 to 32.

The houſe then went into a committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. J. Parker in the chair; and, after ſome diſcuſſion, and an amendment being introduced into the preamble of the bill, by Mr. Dayton (the ſpeaker) to make it apply generally to acts of ſeverity that may be committed by the French republic in purſuance of any violent decree, inſtead of applying particularly to the decree declaring American citizens found on board veſſels of their enemy, pirates, and liable to ſuffer death, the committee roſe, and the amendment was concurred in.

The queſtion being, "Shall this bill paſs?" a conſiderable debate took place. Its paſſage was oppoſed by Meſſ. Livingſton, Gallatin, M'Dowell, and Macon; and advocated by Meſſrs. Edmond, Dana, and Otis. The yeas and nays were taken on the queſtion as follow:

YEAS.

Meſſrs. Allen,	Meſſrs. Imlay,
Baer,	Kittera,
Bartlet,	Lyman,
Bayard,	Machir,
Brooks,	Matthews,
Bullock,	Morris,
Champlin,	Otis,
Cochran,	I. Parker,
Dana,	J. Parker,
Dennis,	Pinckney,
Dent,	Reed,
Edmond,	Schureman,
A. Foſter,	Sewall,
D. Foſter,	Shepard,
J. Freeman,	Sinnickſon,
N. Freeman,	N. Smith,
Glen,	S. Smith,
Goodrich,	Spaight,
Gordon,	Sprague,
Gregg,	Thatcher,
Griſwold,	Thomas,
Grove,	Thompſon,
Hanna,	Tillinghaſt,
Harper,	J. Trigg,
Hartley,	Van Alen,
Hindman,	Varnum,
Holmes,	Wadſworth,
Hoſmer,	Waln.
	56.

NAYS.

Meſſrs. Baldwin,	Meſſrs. Livingſton,
Brown,	Locke,
W. Claiborne,	Lyon,
Clay,	Macon,
Clopton,	M'Clenachan,
Dawſon,	M'Dowell,
Eggleſton,	New,
Elmendorf,	Skinner,
Findley,	W. Smith,
Fowler,	Sprigg,
Gallatin,	Stanford,
Gilleſpie,	Sumter,
Harriſon,	A. Trigg,
Havens,	Van Cortlandt
Jones,	R. Williams.
	30.

An amendment of the Senate to the bill authorizing a detachment of the militia, was called up. The amendment propoſed that "the Preſident ſhould be authorized, if he thinks it expedient, to excuſe the ſtates eaſt of the Potomac, from making the detachments thereby required."

This amendment produced conſiderable warmth in the Southern delegation, Tenneſſee, Claiborne, S. Smith, Venable, Eggleſtone, and Clopton, expreſſed their pointed diſapprobation of it. It was negatived.

Several bills were paſſed, the titles of which will appear when they return from the Preſident.

The Preſident informed the houſe that he had approved and ſigned the following acts, viz. and act allowing additional compenſation, for the year 1799, to certain officers of the Senate and Houſe of Repreſentatives, of the United States; an act to amend the act regulating grants of land for military ſervices, &c. an act to provide for the more general promulgation of the laws of the United States; and an act making additional appropriations for the year 1799.

A motion was made by Mr. Livingſton to adjourn till ten in the morning, as it would be impoſſible to get through the buſineſs to-night, and he underſtood the Senate were about to adjourn to that time.

Mr. Dana propoſed to adjourn till ſeven in the evening, but that motion being negatived, the houſe adjourned till ten o'clock on Sunday morning.

SUNDAY MORNING.

The Senate informed the Houſe, that they had come to a reſolution that the bill authorizing a detachment of the Militia of the U. States, be poſtponed till next next ſeſſion.

Several reports were made by the committee of enrolment, and ſundry meſſages communicated from the Senate, relative to the bills in their paſſage.

The Preſident informed the houſe, that he had approved and ſigned the following acts, viz. An act making appropriations for the ſupport of the naval eſtabliſhment for the year 1799; an act making appropriations for the military eſtabliſhment for 1799; an act to authorize the ſale of certain land between the Great and Little Miami Rivers; an act relating to diſtillers of Genevia; an act making appropriations for the ſupport of government for the year 1799; an act to eſtabliſh the Poſt Office of the U. States; an act for the relief of Comfort Sands and others; an act to amend the act for the relief and protection of American ſeamen; an act in addition to the act for the relief of ſick and deſtitute ſeamen; a reſolution to authorize the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives to ſubſcribe for 400 copies of the old journals of Congreſs.

The Preſident alſo informed the Senate that he had approved and ſigned the following acts which originated in that houſe, viz. An act for the ſecurity of bail in certain caſes; an act to regulate the Medicinal eſtabliſhment of the U. States; an act placing eventual authority in the Preſident to augment the army; an act to regulate trade and intercourſe with the Indian tribes, and to preſerve peace on the frontiers; an act for the better organizing the troops of the U States, and for other purpoſes; an act veſting the power of retaliation in certain caſes in the Preſident of the United States and an act authoriſing the Preſident of the U. States to fill certain vacancies in the Navy and Army.

VOTE OF THANKS.

Mr. Champlin addreſſed the houſe as follows:—

Senſible as I am of the importance of the duties that, *at all times*, attach to a gentleman who preſides over the deliberations of this aſſembly, and more eſpecially in times of *imminent danger*; impreſſed with the able and honorable manner in which thoſe duties have been diſcharged by the gentleman who now fills the chair;—and believing the ſentiments I entertain on this occaſion to be in perfect uniſon with thoſe of every member of this houſe, I beg leave to ſubmit a reſolution expreſſive of the ſenſe of the houſe on this ſubject.

He then moved the following reſolution:

"Reſolved, *That the thanks of this Houſe be preſented to Jonathan Dayton, in teſtimony of their approbation of his conduct in diſcharging the arduous and important duties aſſigned him, while in the chair.*"

This motion was received by the clerk, and the queſtion by him, being put upon it there appeared for it 40 againſt it 22.

The Reſolution being carried, the Speaker roſe and addreſſed the Houſe as follows:

"No language, Gentlemen, can do juſtice to thoſe feelings which this ſecond vote of approbation of my conduct after four years Preſidency in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, has excited in my breaſt. It would be unjuſt in me not to acknowledge, that to the ſupport uniformly afforded, and to the confidence unremittedly epoſed in me rather than to any merit of my own, is to be aſcribed the ſucceſs, with which you are pleaſed to declare, that the duties of the chair have been executed.

Permit me to ſay, that far from being diſpleaſed, I have, on the contrary, been very much gratified at hearing that the reſolution of thanks has not been paſſed, as a mere matter of form, unanimouſly. As in all public bodies, there have ever been found men whoſe approbation muſt be conſidered by the meritorious as a cenſure, ſo in this body, there are unhappily, ſome whoſe cenſure will be regarded by all whoſe eſteem I value, as the higheſt teſtimony of merit.—About to abandon the ſeat which I have held in this branch of the general legiſlature for eight ſucceſſive years, I take advantage of the moment which precedes our ſeparation, to bid you, gentlemen, an affectionate farewell."

The Senate ſent down a bill for altering the time of the next meeting of Congreſs, making it, inſtead of the firſt Monday in December (as fixed by the Conſtitution) the third Monday in November. On motion of Mr Bayard, this bill was rejected, 53 votes being for the rejection.

Mr. Macon moved the uſual reſolution appointing a joint committee with the Senate, to inform the Preſident, that Congreſs is ready to adjourn without day, unleſs he has any further communication to make to them; which being agreed to, Meſſrs. Otis, Macon and Brooks, were appointed a committee on the part of this houſe.

Mr. Otis from the committee appointed to wait upon the Preſident, informed the houſe that they had perform'd the ſervice; and he informed them "that, he had no further communication to make, except to expreſs his wiſh for the health and happineſs of the members, and a pleſant journey home to their families and friends."

The Speaker then ajourned the houſe *ſine die*.

NEW-YORK, March 2.

The ſchooner Tourterelle, Capt. Wadſworth, arrived laſt evening in 14 days from St. Thomas's, informs, that on the 10th ult. an engagement took place off St. Kitts between the United States Frigate Conſtellation, Capt. Truxton, of 36, and the L'Inſurgente, of 32 guns. After an engagement of two hours and three quarters, L'Inſurgent ſtruck, and was carried into St. Kitts by the Conſtellation.

L'Inſurgente had 50 men killed, and 30 wounded—The Conſtellation had 10 killed, and 7 wounded.

This news may be depended on, as we had it alſo from a gentleman paſſenger on board the Tourterelle, that dined with a gentleman who was in L'Inſurgente during the engagement, and who arrived at St. Thomas's the day before Capt. Wadſworth ſailed.

To be ſold on moderate terms,

A HANDSOME

SITUATION *for* BUILDINGS,

TWENEY miles due north from Philadelphia on the great poſt and ſtage road, leading from thence to Eaſton and Bethlehem. It is high, airy and beautiful, commanding an extenſive proſpect, eſpecially on the ſouth ſide;—together alſo, with any quantity of land contiguous, from 1 to 100 acres, arable, meadow and wood-land. On this land, about 50 poles diſtant, is a never-failing ſpring of pure water. At the ſpot, a well has been dug, but not finiſhed: ſome collections of ſtones, boards and ſcantling for an houſe, were alſo made, a conſiderable time ago, and will be ſold or not, at the option of the purchaſer of the lot. Let tradeſmen, whoſe buſineſs requires a public ſtand—let citizens, who wiſh a retreat for health, for pleaſure, or repoſe, apply to the ſubſcriber near the premiſes.

NATHANIEL IRWIN.

Neſhaminy, march 4, 1799.

☞ Should the lot be purchaſed by a citizen of Philadelphia, whoſe buſineſs, or diſtance may render it inconvenient, for him to ſuperintend the erection of ſuitable buildings, the ſubſcriber will have no objection to erect ſuch, either by CONTRACT or as AGENT for the purchaſer.

(¶ 12w3w) N. I.

WHEREAS

ISAAC PAINTER having made an aſſignment of all his property for the benefit of all his creditors who ſign his diſcharge;—the aſſignee wiſhing to arrange the buſineſs as ſoon as poſſible, and likewiſe to give the ſaid Iſaac Painter an opportunity of doing ſomething for himſelf and family: therefore thoſe creditors who have not ſigned his diſcharge are informed that unleſs they come forward and ſign the ſame diſcharge on or before the firſt day of May next enſuing, they will be excluded the benefit of a dividend, and all thoſe who are indebted to the ſaid firm are requeſted to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble

JACOB CLARK, aſſignee.

march 4. 3awtf

A Summer Retreat.

FOR SALE,

Sixteen Acres of Land,

About half a mile from the city of Philadelphia,

THERE are on the premiſes a one ſtory brick houſe 38 feet front, a ſtable and corn crib, a well of excellent water, and a few fruit trees, the ſituation is perhaps ſuperior to any within the ſame diſtance of the city, and commands one of the moſt beautiful and picturesque proſpects of the city, Kenſington, the Delaware and Jerſeys.

Enquire of EDWARD BONSALL & Co.

march 4 ſodtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *MARCH* 4.

Per Centage.

"The American character," ſays the Editor of the Boſton Centinel," has appreciated *Ten per Cent:* That of France has depreciated an *Hundred per Cent.*" It ſeems theſe *per cent.* men are determined not only to render us ridiculous all over the world, but to make us even deſpiſe our own folly. *O! fortunati nimium, ſi ſcirent!*

—

The baſeneſs, the cruelty, the brutality of Democracy, never appeared more conſpicuous than in its treatment of the Preſident. If Mr. Adams's character for learning, piety, and the ſoundeſt moral and political integrity, could for a moment be rendered queſtionable, it would be by thoſe villainous applauſes of this devil-poſſeſſed herd, which, like a foul and ugly witch, ſo tediouſly limp before us. The wretches know this to be the higheſt pitch to which they can ſoar, and occaſionally blaſt in thoſe ſtrains (as the moſt conſummate dole of their damnation) at characters which, however, not even this can affect.

—

If the Five-headed monſter has any deſign of patching up a peace with the United States, be aſſured, it is not becauſe he is afraid of our reſentment.—What injury can we do him?—*we will ſtarve his iſlands*:—but for thoſe iſlands he does not care a ruſh; he knows he cannot keep them; his whole conduct, the declarations of his friends, a hundred times repeated, prove this beyond a doubt. His only deſign then is to ſtrengthen and extend his influence, and to keep this government in a weak diſtracted ſtate, as long as he can:—and in the end he hopes to excite the jealouſy of Great Britain, to revive old animoſities, and at laſt, perhaps to ſet us together by the ears.—Should he ſucceed, and, from the preſent aſpect of things, it is far from improbable, we ſhall then bear a ſtrong reſemblance to his own moral and political turpitude, and in proportion as we deſerve the contempt of all nations, we ſhall become worthy of his friendſhip. In ſhort, to uſe a courſe proverb, we ſhall then be "as much like him as if we were ſpit out of his mouth."

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Seneca ſays ſomewhere in his chapter of benefits, "Pro beneficentia Agamemnonem ulti ſunt Achivi." This is ſtill, and ever will be the natural courſe of national ingratitude. As a nation loſes that proud and virtuous ſpirit, that reſents an injury; and is ready to bow at the feet of a haughty tyrant, to bare her back for the knout he holds in his hand, ſhe will become ungrateful and inſolent to her benefactors. While the Jacobins are ſtraining their talents to the utmoſt, to drench this poor degraded country once more with the cup of humiliation: while they catch with eagerneſs at the leaſt *plauſible appearance of a probability*, at the very ſhadow of a mouſe-hair, to humble us *once more* at the feet of the proud Directory, with whom *indeed* it is a diſgrace to be at peace, their underſtrappers, the baſe Sanſculotterie of New-York, are inſulting the officers of the Britiſh Packet. A petty demand of 50 cents, claimed by an inſolent carman, is ſufficient to produce a warrant for ſeizing the perſon of an officer on board the king's ſhip. The commander very properly interferes to repel the inſult; he is arreſted juſt as the ſhip is ready to ſail, and dragged through the ſtreets, followed by a clamorous and brutal mob. So while your enemies are robbing you of millions, with every circumſtance of inſult and cruelty, and you are nevertheleſs ſighing for a reconciliation with the dear ſiſter republic, you have ſpirit enough to requite with baſe ingratitude the only power on earth, that now hinders her from viſiting your ſtore-houſes, your farms, your chambers, and your houſehold gods. "Quis hæc quo tendant non videt." Hear, America! the warning voice of the angel in the apocalypſe; "Come out from among them, my people, partake not of their ſins, leſt you partake alſo of their plagues."

—

Near 700 ſubſcriptions to the loan for ſupplying the city of Philadelphia with wholeſome water are already obtained, although from the unuſual ſeverity of the weather, the commiſſioners, appointed to ſolicit ſubſcriptions, have not been able hitherto to call upon the citizens as generally as they intended.

POST-OFFICE.

Philad. 4th March 1799.

Letters for the Britiſh Packet Cheſterfield, Capt. Jones, for Falmouth, will be received at the Poſt Office, until Wedneſday the 6th inſt. at 12 o'clock noon.

N. B. The inland poſtage to New-York muſt be paid.

Mahogany.

THE ſubſcriber, intending to leave off the Mahogany and Lumber Buſineſs, offers for ſale at his yard, the corner of Queen and Water ſtreets, Southwark, all his ſtock on hand, conſiſting of a great variety of

St. Domingo and Bay Mahogany Boards, Plank and Scantling,

All well ſeaſoned and fit for immediate uſe.

Alſo a few thouſand feet ſeaſoned half inch and inch White Pine Boards, and a ſmall quantity of two feet cedar ſhingles

All that ſhall remain unſold, will be diſpoſed of at public ſale, at 10 o'clock on Thurſday the 28th inſtant. The terms of payment will be caſh for purchaſes under 100 dollars from 100 to 500 dollars at 60 days, and all above 500 dollars at 60 and 120 days, for approved indorſed notes, with the diſcount. The ſale to be continued until the whole is diſpoſed of.

JOHN M'CULLOH.

N B. The ſubſcriber will ſell or let the above yard, wharf and dwelling houſe, which he now occupies.

march 4 eot28Mar.

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretoforecharged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. *And whereas* the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine, authorise and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *viz.*

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of installments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any installment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceeding installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th, The sums subscribed shall and may be paid to the credit of the United States, at the Bank of the United States, or at the offices of discount and deposit of the said Bank at Boston, New-York, Baltimore, or Charleston, or at either of the Banks of Salem, in Massachusetts, Newport and Providence in Rhode-Island, Hartford in Connecticut, Albany in New-York, or Alexandria in Virginia, for which payments, the receipts of the Cashiers of the Offices of Discount and Deposit and of the Banks aforesaid shall be received at the Bank of the United States as equivalent to money; but no payment of a subsequent installment shall be received at any other place than that where the first installment was paid, except at the Bank of the United States; in case any deposits shall be made at the offices of Discount or Deposit, or at either of the Banks aforesaid, which shall not be applied to the payment of the first installment of subscriptions to the Loan aforesaid, the said deposits shall be forthwith refunded by directions from the Treasury.

5th. For the sums or number of shares of one hundred dollars, which may be subscribed, certificates shall be given by the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, which shall be assignable by indorsement, and delivery of the parties in whose favour the said certificates may be issued, until the completion of the payments required by the tenor of the second article preceeding.

6th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceeding, shall after the said payments have been compleated, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective installments payable quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors, or their attornies, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States,

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States are hereby pledged for the fulfillment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

jan. 12. 5

Building and Garden Lots,

CONTIGUOUS to, and at a small distance from the city, to be sold at the coffee house in Second street, on Wednesday the 20th of March, at 6 o'clock in the evening, containing from about 1-4 of an acre to about 4 acres each. The small lots fronting on Vine and Callowhill streets, on the west side of Schuylkill Second street, and the large lots containing whole or half or quarter squares, some of them bounded on the west by Schuylkill and the upper ferry road including some fine quarry lots on Schuylkill: the whole containing about 140 acres, and formerly known by the name of Springsbury; bounded on the north by Francis street, extending from the Ridge road to Schuylkill, crossing the canal, on which several of the lots will give fronts.

The situation of many of the large lots is on high ground, commanding beautiful views of the Schuylkill, supposed to be sufficiently detached to escape any unfortunate disorder which may be prevalent in the city.—The terms will be made known at the time of the sale.

N. B. Maps of the lots are fixed up at the middle and upper ferries on Schuylkill; at the sign of the President, in Second street, Northern Liberties; at Ogdens tavern in Chesnut street, and at the coffee house.

The convenience of stone so near the premises will prove very advantageous to purchasers.

CONNELLY & Co. auct'rs.

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—scupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the Corporation to open Books of Subscription for a Loan to introduce *WHOLESOME WATER* from the River Schuylkill by means of Steam Engines (already contracted for) to the Center Square and from thence to be distributed through the City, give

NOTICE,

THAT a book will be opened at the City Hall to-morrow, the 13th instant, and will be continued from day to day, until the Loan is compleated, where the commissioners will attend from 10 o'clock in the morning until one, to receive subscriptions.

By order of the Board,

Jacob Shoemaker, sec'y.

N. B. Ten dollars to be paid on each share at the time of Subscribing.

30 dollars at the expiration of two months } From the time of subscribing
30 ditto, ditto, 4 months
30 ditto, ditto, 6 months

2d mo. 12.

Just Imported,

Iron cannon, double fortified, Woolwich proof, with their carriages complete—3, 4, 6 and 9 pounders.
Carronades, Woolwich proof, with carriages, &c. complete—12, 18 and 24 pounders.
Cannon powder in kegs of 25lbs. each
Round, double-headed, and canister shot
Patent sheathing copper, bright, assorted 18, 20, 22, 24, 26 and 28 or per square foot, sheets 48 by 14 inches, suitable for vessels from 100 to 1000 tons
Copper nails, bolts and spikes
Boarding Pikes,
Common cutlasses
Gunners stores of all kinds
Tin-plates No 1—1-3 cross boxes
Patent shot in casks of 5cwt. each
London porter and brown stout, in casks of 7 doz. bottled.
Earthen ware in crates, assorted

For Sale by
SIMON WALKER,
Pine near 5th street.

October 29. co.tf.

FOR SALE,
By the Subscribers,

15 pipes Old Madeira Wine,
1 pair of 9 pound Cannon
5 packages of Gum Guiaccum
2 bales of St. Domingo Cotton
100 boxes of Wax Candles, of 24lbs each.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, } February 19. } w&f tf

For sale by,
PETER BLIGHT,
At his Store—South-street wharf,

A quantity of Jamaica Rum,
do Brandy, 8th proof,
Red Port Wine, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks
Madeira, in pipes fit for use,
Catalonia White Wine in pipes,
Hazlenuts in sacks
Castile Soap
Old Arrack—in casks and cases of 3 dozen each.

feb. 19 eod6w

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscribers, living in Somerset county, state of Maryland, on the 26th of December last, two Negro Men; George and Randel.—George is about six feet high, twenty-two years of age, and of a yellow complexion—had on when he went away a dark cloth coat, kersey breeches and white yarn stockings; he is a pretty good player on the fiddle.—Randel is about five feet two inches high, twenty years of age, and of a yellow complexion, has a loud hoarse voice, and is a good deal bow-legged; he pretends to be something of a cobbler;—had on when he went away a fustian coat, home-made kersey breeches and white yarn stockings.—There is no doubt, but they will change their clothes as well as their names—they having been taken up on the 29th of December last at Duck-creek, in the state of Delaware, and committed by John Cole, Esq. (by the names of Stephen and Charles) to the care of John M'Wherts and Thomas Kerker, from whom they made their escape.——Whoever apprehends the above negroes, and has them secured in jail, so that the subscribers may get them again, shall receive the above reward, or fifty dollars for either.

John Nelson,
William Bowns.

Salisbury, Somerset county } Maryland, February 15, 1799. } dam

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George-Town, Potomac.

I WILL sell one Two Story Brick House and Lot on High-street—One Two Story new Frame House on the same street—One Two Story Frame House in a beautiful situation for a private family. This lot will admit of improvement, being 75 feet front by 150 feet back—For further particulars enquire of *THOMAS Y SPROGELL.*

George Town.

feb. 25. 3aw3w

REAL ESTATES.

THE SUBSCRIBER,
Offers for sale the following described property,
—*viz.*—

ON HIGH-STREET,

A LOT of ground on the south side thereof, between 7th and 8th streets, containing in front 23 feet 8 inches and extending in depth southward 306 feet.

The improvements on this lot are a substantial Brick Dwelling House, three stories high, with garrets and an extensive range of back buildings also of three stories—the whole comprising two genteel parlours—a spacious drawing room—back parlour—kitchen—wash house, &c. and a great number of bed-chambers. It has the privilege of passage into Market-street, through a 3 feet wide alley communicating with the yard.

Another lot on the same situation and next adjoining, westward to the one above described, containing in front, on Market street, 20 feet 8 inches by 306 feet in depth, on which are erected a two story frame dwelling house and kitchen well calculated to accommodate a small family.

The back ground of both these lots is rendered healthy and pleasant by gravel walks and grass plats thereon. Each lot hath the privilege of a passage into Eighth-street through a 15 feet wide alley extending to the same from the back ends.

One other Lot of ground adjoining to and eastward of the subscriber's Dwelling House, containing in front 33 feet and extending southward to the depth of 306 feet—on which are erected a substantia Brick Dwelling House, 18 feet front, with garrets and very convenient back buildings of the same height and materials. Also a Carriage House and Stables built of wood.

ON CHESNUT STREET.

A Lot of Ground on the north side, and between Seventh and Eighth Streets, containing in front 102 feet, and extending in depth northward 178 feet. This Lot is also accommodated with a passage into Eighth Street, through the above described alley.

In the town of Dover,

KENT COUNTY, DELAWARE STATE.

Eight Lots of Ground adjoining each other, on the west side of King street, containing in front on the same 505 feet, and extending in depth westward about 402 feet, on which are erected a two story Brick Dwelling House, and another Brick Building adjoining, suitable for a Store or Office together with several frame tenements—a stream of water runs through the south part of the lot, where a tan-yard might be improved to advantage.

Payment of a part of the purchase money will be required—the remainder may be at interest for a number of years by giving the premises in security, &c.

RICHARD RUNDLE.

jan 11 d1w 2awtf

Valuable Property for Sale.

FOR SALE,

THAT well known Estate, called SHREWSBURY FARM, formerly the residence of General John Cadwaladar, situate on Sassafras River, in Kent county, Maryland—containing about 1900 acres of prime LAND, upwards of 500 of which are in woods. The Buildings are all excellent, and consist of a handsome Dwelling House, two large Barns with Cow houses, Stables for fifty horses, a spacious treading floor under cover, a granary, two Overseer's houses, two ranges of two story buildings for Negroes (one of them new and of brick), Corn houses a Smoak house, &c. &c.—The whole Estate being nearly surrounded by water, it requires but little fencing, and has a good Shad and Herring fishery. It is conveniently situated for both the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, with two landings on a navigable river but a short sail from Baltimore. There is a large Peach, and two large Apple Orchards on the premises; also, a variety of excellent fruits of different kinds. The soil is mostly a rich loam.—The whole will be sold together or divided into smaller farms (for which the buildings are conveniently situated) as may suit the purchaser. The Stock on said Farm, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep &c. will also be disposed of.—For further particulars apply to GEORGE HASTINGS on the premises, or to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

ARCHIBALD M'CALL, JUN.

December 12. m. tf.

FOR SALE,
50,000 Acres of LAND,

LYING in the county of Russel, state of Virginia, bounded on the east by the river Clinch, on the south by the river Guest, and to the west by Sandy river. This tract (situate six miles from the Courthouse of the above county, 25 from the town of Abingdon, is well settled, and has likewise the advantage of a waggon road) is divided into tracts of 10, 5 and 1500 acres each, and will be sold, altogether, or in lots, as it may suit the purchasers, by one of the owners who will reside there during the months of May, June and July next, in order to put them who may become purchasers in possession.

The plots duly authenticated and certified by the surveyors, are in the hands of the subscribers. Every satisfaction will be given with respect to the right, to which the patents give full and ample testimony. Great accommodations will be made respecting payment, and every necessary information may be had, by applying to

F. & A. TUBEUF.

Petersburg, Feb. 11. 2aw3m

Wharf and Stores, For Sale.

THAT valuable Estate about 71 feet 3 inches on Water street, bounded on the north by Sassafras street, and extending into the river Delaware, on which are erected very extensive stores and wharf in good repair—plenty of water for the largest ships to lay at the wharf.—in every respect a capital situation for any business requiring extensive ware-houses and the convenience of the wharf, or for any person wishing to invest money in real estate, that will produce a handsome income.

Also, sundry valuable Ground Rents, well secured in the city, and of such amounts as to be an object to any person desirous of investing money in that way.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber,

JOHN WARDER,

no. 208, north Front street.

2nd Month, 7th, 1799. 3aw3w

FOR SALE,
Eighteen Acres and twenty-six Perches of
LAND,

In a fine healthy situation, with a small stone house upon it, some meadow and woodland, a run of water, and a good spring; situated in the Manor of Moreland, Montgomery County, on the Southampton and Wright's Town road, 14 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the lands of W. Deans, Esq. W. Roberts, and J. Laumoy. Apply to J. LAUMOY.

*** Possession will be given on the first of April.

february 19th. 1799 3tawtf

To be Let,
A genteel, convenient three story
BRICK HOUSE,
IN SPRUCE STREET, (No. 64)

THIS house has been newly papered and painted, and was not occupied during last fever

feb. 12. d5t af. co tf.

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expenses than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose, also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with that required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra-hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened.—Glass, china ware or procelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,
Ebenezer Hazard, sec'ry.

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798. } feb 1

TO THE
Promoters of Literature.

THE managers of the Beula Seminary, impelled by motives of pure morality, having resolved to dispose of the following property by way of LOTTERY, in order to assist them in erecting a convenient building for the accommodation of one hundred students, and the necessary professors in the different departments of science—do offer for sale three hundred and fifty lots in BEULA, each fifty-eight feet by one hundred and twenty-five, at twenty dollars per ticket, each ticket entitled to a lot to be determined by ballot; ten dollars to be paid on receipt of the ticket, and the remaining ten on the delivery of the deed. The ballot to take place before impartial men, as soon as the whole number of tickets are sold.

The managers, anticipating the difficulty of obtaining cash for the whole, have resolved to receive an equivalent, for some of the lots, in select books; philosophical apparatus, or in produce and materials for building, delivered on the spot.

It may be observed, that the value of prizes in this lottery will be more than double the amount of all the tickets; for 350 lots, would at their average estimation, produce at least 15,750 dollars; whilst, according to the present proposals, the sum obtained for them will be only 7,000 dollars.

Tickets may be had during this winter, of *Morgan J. Rhees*, president of the board of managers, no. 177, south Second-street, Philadelphia; who will receive proposals and plans for the erection of the building. It is intended to be of brick or stone; its situation on the summit of a gradual rising eminence, commanding an extensive prospect of the surrounding country; an observatory to be on its top.

Land and out lots in the vicinity of the Town may be had on moderate terms by applying as above. Mechanics and laborers, of good morals will meet with encouragement.

jan. 19. 3aw2m

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

JUNE 27, 1798.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That by virtue of an act, passed during the present session of Congress, so much of the act entituled "An Act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt"—passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, as bars from settlement or allowance, Certificates, commonly called Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, and Indents of Interests, is suspended until the twelfth day of June, which will be in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

That on the liquidation and settlement of the said Certificates, and Indents of Interest, at the Treasury, the Creditors will be entitled to receive Certificates of funded Three Per Cent. Stock equal to the amount of the said Indents, and the arrearages of interest due on their said Certificates, prior to the first day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety one.

That the principal sums of the said Loan Office and final settlement Certificates, with the interest thereon, since the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, will be discharged after liquidation at the Treasury, by the payment of interest and reimbursement of principal, equal to the sums which would have been payable thereon, if the said Certificates had been subscribed, pursuant to the Act making provision for the debts of the United States, contracted during the late war, and by the payment of other sums, equal to the market value of the remaining Stock, which would have been created by such subscriptions as aforesaid, which market value will be determined by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

OLIVER WOLCOTT,
Secretary of the Treasury.

june 28 1awtf

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Arsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;
Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

THE PARTNERSHIP OF
John & James Poultney,

BEING dissolved by mutual consent, all persons indebted to them are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and those having demands to present their accounts for settlement.

JOHN POULTNEY.
JAMES POULTNEY.

1st mo 30 w&sttf

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